SEEKING THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

One of The National Tribune People Touring to the Far North.

" IV. Letters From a "Sailor Aunt."

On Board the R. M. S. P. Amazon, July 11, 1909 .- Dear "Favorite Niece:" "A life on the ocean wave,

A home on the rolling deep." presses our present situation, since the only home we'll know for the next 12 days will be a ship, with the "scattered nied by her maid and a Captain of the waters" raving about us and the winds English army. She was a Miss May making merry in their noisy "revels."

Goelet, of New York, you remember, and I forgot all about her a moment ago when I was saying that the Americans, but representing different lands particularly creditable. The Duchess

Thursday last—this is Sunday—and lound all our luggage, which we had unsurpassed, and every Summer the put in charge of an agent when we ar-rived in Southampton, safe and sound, go there for this sport, some of them except my trunk. Gracious, what a even renting certain streams that they ime we did have finding it! Elizabeth may have the sole benefit of its finny was as much excited as I was, for, of richness. You see the attractive little course, it was out of the question to think of going on without the trunk. We just plain couldn't; all my belongings, except what I had in my hold-all, were in it, and we kept up a mad race for fully three-quarters of an hour course, no one ever does that. back and forth, from the deck on which the luggage was placed when put on creditable to us. Altho she speaks to board to our stateroom, hoping each no one except her Captain, she sits trip to find that the cabin stewards, around on deck and in the social hall who were supposed to put the trunks, reading, and comes to the dining-room etc., in the proper cabins as soon as they were deposited on the deck, had pens, being at the next table to ours. found and so deposited mine. As this She wears no rings or jewelry of any is a very large ship, and our room at kind, and she is the only person on the extreme further end from the deck board who does not dress for dinner. where the luggage was, and as we wast-ed a good deal of time getting lost, you skirt and coat, which really looks to me can imagine our mental and physical like a "ready-made," with a white shirt-condition. Nobody seemed to have the waist, and a little red felt hat turned up faintest notion as to where the pesky sharply in front. She looks to be about

on the other ship, they are not strik-ingly creditable specimens of the genus Americana. But I would have you understand, Miss, that among our number are some very distinguished personages; for instance, the Lord High Mayor of some place, an ex-English A home on the rolling deep."

Admiral, a well-known scientist even a member of the nobility, for Grace, the Duchess of Roxburgh," as it appears on the passenger list, came on board vesterday at Leith, accompaourselves, the, for the most part, united by the bond of a common language.

We came down from London on latter, who is fishing at Hammerfest.

thing could possibly be, the confusion 28 or 30 years of age, is rather slender of everything was so great, as is al- in build, with dark hair and eyes, a



VIEW OF SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

as the hour for sating drew painting near and that old trunk refused to "show up." Elizabeth and I were on the point of collapse. However, to cut short this tragic tale, about 15 minutes before the gangplank was hauled up

and under vastly different conditions of temperature. She runs ordinarily from Southampton to South America, and southampton to South America, and has been specially fitted out for warm-weather cruising, with electric fans in every stateroom, large, fuxurious bath and toilet rooms, etc. As few people select the Summer for a trip to South America, the business of this particular steamboat line is rather slack at that time, and the R. M. S. P. Company decided to take the Amazon of and send her up to the North Cape on three different cruises. We are taking the

first. Everything about the ship is on a big, generous scale, such as one might naturally associate with an English ship. The decks are broader than those of the steamer on which we crossed the Atlantic; the "social hall," as they call it on the Amazon, where the people gather for after-dinner coffee or sit when not on deck, is larger than the same kind of a room on the other steamer, and its high-cushioned seats the very epitome of luxury and creature comfort. At each end of the long decks are cosy seats, well out of the wind, with little tables before them. where, I imagine, the senors and fair senoritas or other people have ofttimes sat and sipped some cooling drink while the soft breezes of the south At-lantic gently played over them. There is no crying need for cold beverages on this cruise, I can assure you, but the little tables come in very nicely, all the same, to rest books or working materials upon, if one is industriously mind-



riais upon, if one is industriously minded. The glimpses we have had of the high-priced cabins have filled us with green envy, for nothing could be more luxurious than they, with their brass bedsteads, easy chairs, long mirrors and all that sort of thing. Most of these have their own private bath. Over the door of some half dozen is the sign "Cabin de Luxe," and into these we have not been able even to peek, but are told that the "luxiest" one of the whole lot, a suite of bedroom, sitting-room and bath, is occupied by Americans, you bet! (excuse the slang) by a girl and boy, man and wife, from Chicago, "papa" paying the bills.

Our own modest cabin, down two flights, is not so nice in some respects as our last one. It has no closets and is not guite as roomy; but it is most to quite as roomy; but it is most of the with the college of the college of the wonderfully true picture she has better go down and make a change of tollet. "Oh, no; don't let us," I said. "We look plenty well enough. It is guite excusable in us not to dress the first night on board, and I don't believe all those women are going to, anyway."

So we stuck it out; but when the dinner bell rang and we took our time in getting to the dining-room. Elizabeth, who was ahead, gave one look and then turned to me. "We dine on deck tonight," she said decidedly. "Every woman in there is rigged out within an inch of her life, and I simply haven't the courage to face them in this dress."

So we did dine on deck, but that was been a great reader, for she told as our last one. It has no closets and is not quite as roomy; but it is most on the provided Our own modest cabin, down two flights, is not so nice in some respects as our last one. It has no closets and is not quite as roomy; but it is most desirably located, as was that other, being near both bath and toilet rooms, and is perfectly comfortable. Indeed, the polite Englishman in the London office, where Elizabeth and I called for Most of them were pitiful attempts at one of the courage to lace them in this dress. So we did dine on deck, but that was the ways been a great reader, for she told ways been a great reader, for she told the only time we didn't dress for oinnex so; but, somehow, that trifling bit of information had entirely blown over her, and life, apparently, none the less one "grand sweet song" without it.

To-day being Sunday, I informed Elizabeth after breakfast that, wind and office where Elizabeth and I called for Most of them were pitiful attempts at oronosed to show my gratitude by attack. heing near both bath and tonic rooms, single mean and some and is mere than a good chance to see the single mean than a good chance to see the single mean than a continuous which had not settled out that there was not a single poor from on the steamer, and I am sure than a limit of the steamer, and I am sure than a mean to the dining-room or the deck where the seed of the steamer chairs are placed, so that there is no danger of our growing fat the seed of the single poor our steamer chairs are placed, so that there is no danger of our growing fat the seed of the single poor our steamer chairs are placed, so that there is no danger of our growing fat the bottom of these the different single poor of the seed of the see

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probably be thankful many times dur- isn't it! for the steamer of rather heavy material, dark blue is about the best color, with a smallish hat, the one trained with the steamer of particles of December 1. rial, dark blue is about the best color, with a smallish hat, the one sees all North Sea, and made a landing off sizes and styles of buls on a steamer, and another good-looking suit with hat and another good-sooking soil with hat to match, for land traveling, and these are really all any woman needs for a Summer's trip of two or three mouths. There is one necessary article of the toilet which I haven't mentioned and ed the Scottish coast, and I was sur-

but nice and new. You know, good-looking footgear has always been a sort of hobby of mine. I like to wear nice shoes myself, always; but if ever a woman needed to be extravagant in this particular it is on board ship, and don't you forget it.

and nobody did. Some 50 persons came on board from Leith, among whom were our Scotch couple and her grace, the Duchess. Leith looked very pretty a large place. Now, at present, we are in the North Sea headed for Trondhjem,

selves, but the atmosphere has been stiff-backed and most characteristically English, and we have not tried to penetrate it. Opposite us at table sit a couple, she young and quite charming, tho with rather a spoiled child expression; he between 30 and 40 somewhere and a typical Englishman. Indeed, he is so very English that I can hardly understand a word he says when I happen to catch one. A large, splendid-looking Scotch gentleman sits next to me, with his large, fine-looking wife next to him. No one else at the table interests us at all. Until to-day we have come and gone in absolute silence, neither our English couple nor the Scotch couple, who are the only people at all near us, noticing us by word or look. At breakways the case when a great steamer is about to sail, that we could hardly get the ship's officers to listen to our tale of woe; so, therefore, and consequently. as the hour for sailing drew painfully near and that old trunk refused to "show up," Elizabeth and I were on "show up," Elizabeth and I were on the rout of collarse. However, to up to so the sound of look. At breakfast, however, this morning, when Elizabeth and I took our seats, we were a little late. The Scotchman looked up, smiled and said, "Good morning," whereupon the English couple followed suit, and all during the meal the conversation was pleasantly general and animated. The Englishman informed animated. The Englishman informed animated. The Englishman informed Speaking of clothes, that subject supposed to be very close to a woman's short this tragic tale, about 15 minutes before the gangplank was hauled up Royal, our cabin steward, came to us, and placidly announced that the lost was found and reposing peacefully under the sofa in our cabin. He had put it by mistake in another room.

The Amazon is the biggest and handsomest ship I was ever on. She is going entirely out of her usual course in gentirely out of her usual course in and not then put on our steamer route lies in quite another direction and under vastly different conditions of manufacturer. He was quite chatty at luncheon to-day, the ice having been broken in the morning, and talked very interestingly about English politics. He said that the great problem of England's unemployed could not be settled until she tackled the tariff question. Mr. Asquith, he said, was not very satisfac-tory as Prime Minister, and Mrs. As-quith a fool. We certainly have a fine opportunity now to study the English character, but unless my opinion changes a good deal as time goes on I will whisper right now in that mother-of-pearl ear of yours that I do not really like them. In spite of the very pleasant

outside manner which they have toward outside manner which they have toward Americans, they give you the feeling that in their heart of hearts they feel immensely their own superiority, and, you know, no self-respecting American is going to stand for that, to use the vernacular. In the social hall, where we usually go after dinner to take our cup of coffee and listen to the "Victor" concert, we have spoken to several very pleasant people, but they all give you the same impression. Tho most agreeable, they seem not to have the slightest interest in you as a man and brother, so to speak, never asking your name or residence, how many children your gress, particularly the Representative. or residence, how many children you have, nor nothing. They may consider all this ill-bred; but you know how easy it is to show a little human interest in authorized these.

This brought about a crisis that had

Bible, saying, "We, too, love that tune," and he smiled and nodded in assent. But I hear you say: "Why don't you tell me something about Norway? cause, my dear, there isn't anything to Although there are hundreds of preparations advertised, there is only one that really stands out pre-eminent as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Cause, my dear, there isn't anything to tell you yet. We expect to make Trondhjem to-morrow, where I shall mail this letter. The Norway coast so far has not been specially wonderful; the rocks not so very high and generally barren. What has given interest to the scene has been the little red and yellow tween. For the last hour or two more verdure has appeared, but the trees look small. Little islands here and there, covered with trees, make a pretty picture, and one of these as we approached looked exactly as if a woman

> a long white vail on her head. It proved to be a queerly-shaped white rock when we got up close enough to see. The weather has been cold and gray with the exception of the first two days. Last night I slept in that warm quilted silk wrapper I bought in Japan over my robe de nuit, and, besides, called for an extra blanket. We can stand the cold all right, for we expected and provided for that, but these two gray days make us terribly apprehen-sive as to the weather we are likely to have. The entire success of the Norway cruise depends upon pleasant weather, and they tell us that nothing is more uncertain or unreliable than free thereafter. It is indicative of how Norway weather, and that we needn't slow the progress of this sentiment was Norway weather, and that we needn't slow the progress of this sentiment was be surprised if it rains all the time we that this bill did not propose to free are in the country. Cheerful prospect,

were standing in the center of it with

upon which I wish to put great stress, and that is good-looking choes. One's rugged. When opposte a great rock upon which I wish to put great stress, and that is good-looking choes. One's feet are very much in evidence on board ship, and a womat cannot be too careful of the way she covers these useful members. I do not at all approve of fancy stockings and high French-heeled slippers, such as I have seen on the Amazon and on the other ship, for that is really vulgar, but I do mean a neat, well-fitting low shoe or boot, not half worn out, but nice and new. You know, goodwe were not encouraged to go ashore, and nobody did. Some 50 persons came "offish." Of course, neither Elizabeth nor I have made the least advance our-selves, but the atmosphere has the least advance our-selves, but the atmosphere has the least advance our-selves. so far has been delightful, and we are full of lively anticipation—if only Norwegian skies will be kind and smile upon us. Lovingly, "Sailor Aunt."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (Continued from page one.)

a survival of the old aristocratic feeling running thru the ages, that only th aristocracy and best men in a country should be allowed to bear arms. This is the history of every country in Europe from the Roman t mes down. It is the celling in the great Turkish Empire, where the bearing of arms has always been restricted to Mallometans. Every-where in Europe in the Middle Ages only men of the better classes were allowed to "wear steel," and the peas-antry strictly denied any weapons but

clubs The Irish soldiers in the army took particular offense at the idea of enlisting the negros, but neither did the rest of the soldiers take much more kindly to the suggestion. A great many of our Generals, with Sherman at the head, were more or less hostile to the idea to numbers of negros thrown upon their hands, and naturally longed to make use of the stalwart young blacks in a military way. It seemed to them that there was a great Mississippi River of youth and strength which was being allowed to run to waste at the time when the country was in dire need of youth and strength. At New Orleans Gen. Butler, with his accustomed shrewdness, discovered on the Louisiana Statute Books laws recognizing militis companies of colored persons of African descent, and began organizing the native mulattos under its provisions, which he styled at first "Native Guards" and then "Chasseurs d'Afrique."

Before him Gen. Hunter, at Hilton Head, found his camps encumbered with thousands of slaves from the ric plantations, and was at a great loss to know what to do with them. He set many of them to work upon the aban-doned plantations and to build fortifications, etc., but still the supply wa greater than any use he could find for them. He needed troops very badly

gress, particularly the Representatives and Senators from the Border States, who peremptorily demanded whether

OUR ROUTE FROM SOUTHAMPTON
TO TRONDHJEM.

helps along conversation. Quite an amusing thing happened last evening. I was talking to a nice, white-haired secretary Stanton replied that Gen Secretary Stanton replied that Gen Hunter had not been authorized to do so, but the Adjutant-General would inquire of Gen. Hunter, and upon receip of his answer it would be furnished to Congress. When Gen. Hunter's letter came that sturdy old soldier said that the instructions which had been turned over to him by his predecessor author-ized him to engage all loyal persons of-fering their services in defense of the Union, and he found no restrictions in these instructions as to the color of the persons, nor in what manner they were to be employed. He had not enlisted fugitive slaves, but men from whom their masters had run away. It is true he had not received any specific in-structions about putting guns in the hands of the men he had enlisted, nor

taking away from the shops and fields the young men who were so necessary to maintain the country's industries. To recruit the negro would not only give proper employment to those thrown upon our hands, but it would be another sap run into the vitals of the Con-federacy, and would thus tell doubly toward the success of the war, weaken ing the enemy and strengthening our-

terness on both sides, accentuated by vehement yells from the Southern Confederacy. Upon the receipt of the first news of the organization of negro troops by Gens. Hunter at Hilton Head and Phelps at New Orleans, Jefferson Davis issued an order that those two Generals be no longer regarded as public enemies, but as outlaws, and that in the event of the capture of either of them or of any other officers engaged in the organizing, drilling or instructing the slaves, they should not be treated as prisoners of war, but held in close con-finement for execution at such time and place as might be determined upon. In spite of all this opposition, the feeling in favor of enlisting the negros gained ground in Congress and the country. The Senators from Delaware, Kentucky and Virginia vigorously fought the bill, which provided that there should be no discrimination with regard to color in executing the draft, and that all of the slaves of rebels who and that all of the slaves of rebels who served in the Union army should be the wives and children of such soldiers A year later it was proposed to give the loval masters of slaves \$300 each for such of their slaves as should be enlisted in the army, but the Border States Representatives and Fernande Wood, of New York, denounced the enlisting or enrolling of any slaves as a palpable violation of the Constitution. The bill finally passed, and was signed by the President, giving \$300 to each loyal owner for such slaves as might be drafted or enlisted.

On the Same Footing With Whites. The first bill which really recognized the colored soldiers provided that they should be paid \$10 a month, for which \$3 should go for their clothing. This met the vehement resistance of the radical Abolitionists, with Gov. Andrew. of Massachusetts, at their head. An drew had gotten authority from Secretary Stanton to raise companies of ar tillery for duty in the forts of Massa-chusetts and elsewhere, and under this had recruited two full regiments of colored men, afterward known as the 54th and 55th Mass. When the Paymaster made his appearance and of cording to instructions, refused to ac cept anything less than the pay and allowances of the white troops, altho the State had offered to make good the The dispute lasted for some months

and ended with the regiments being paid on the same basis as other troops. When the 54th Mass, was ready for the field it was ordered to South Carolina, but the Chief of Police of New York said that he could not guarantee its safe passage thru the streets of New York, and consequently it went to its duty by sea. Sentiment in New York, however, progressed so rapidly that a few months later two fine regiments of rew months later two line regimes of the State marched proudly down Broadway, and received the acclamations of thousands of spectators, the Gov. Seymour had from the first refused to countenance the organizations.

In all these matters Lincoln showed himself a true leader of the people who kept easily abreast of the rea progress in sentiment, and when the time was ripe did not hesitate to act, no matter how violent and threatening

the opposition.

Before the war ended there had been Before the war ended there had been 178,975 colored troops enrolled. Of these 2,894 were killed in battle and 29,658 died from disease, in prison, etc. Comparatively few occasions offered for the use of colored troops in battle, but it Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, Peters-burg, and Nashville, they showed that burg and Nashville they showed that under good officers they made splendid fighting material. They would go any-where that their white officers led them. and stay as long as their officers would stay with them. (To be continued.)

Free Asthma and Hay Fever Cure. D. J. Lane, a chemist at 118 Lane Bldg., St. Mary's, Kaa., manufactures a remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever in which he has so much confidence that he sends a \$1 bottle to anyone who will write for it. His offer is that he is to be paid for it if it cures, and the one taking the treatment is to be the judge.

Night Sessions.

L. S. Griswold, Chatham, N. Y., discusses the question of night meetings for Posts. He lives five miles away from the nearest Post, and cannot go there at night. If the meetings were held in the daytime he would be there, "you bet your boots." Many other comrades who live in Chatham will not to out to the meetings at night, but would attend one in the daytime. He thinks that this is a reform that should

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DR. J. E. CANNADAY Sedalia, Mo.

Injustice to Brigade. Samuel Grimshaw, 52d Ohio, Holton, Kan., wishes to call attention to an injustice to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, at the bat-tle of Jonesboro. Other troops were sington, Kan., was interested in Capt. given all the credit for capturing the Brown's story of the 51st III, at Kebe-artillery. The 52d Ohio, in its charge saw. He was there and was wounded and capture of said works, took two about the same time that Gen. Herker pieces of artillery, and Gib Fleming was killed. Capt. Brown says that he pieces of artillery, and Gib Fleming was killed. Capt. Brown says that he captured the flag of the battery. There led the regiment. Where was Col. Bradwas a dispute at that time over the ley? After the charge Col. Bradley guns, the Second Brigade claiming the came back to the rear to see who was honor, and when the matter was referred to headquarters Maj. J. T. that Gen. Harker was killed. Holmes, commanding the 52d Ohio. went to Co. B and got the battle flag as evidence. This settled the dispute for the time being, but now, 45 years later, the old claim comes up.

The 46th Ill.

Thomas B. Jones, 46th Ill., Dazey, N. D., writes that he is about to start for California, where he and his wife expect to spend their last days in a milder climate. He would say to the members of his old regiment who have not had an opportunity of getting its history, that by writing him they can get a copy, tho he has only a limited

number left. He can be addressed at Dazey, N. D., Route 1.

The 51st Ill. at Kenesaw.

wounded, and told Comcade Wagner



The National Tribune Scrap Book

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a number of these reminiscences.

The following is the table of contents:

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Battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn. By I. G. Hoops.

Reminiscences From an Army Surgeon. By Dr. C. E. Goldsborough.

Service Observations From the Standpoint of a Private Soldier. By Charles L.

Adkins.

Adkins.

The 19th Iowa in Battle and in Prison. By J. E. Houghland.
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Music and the Hair. By A. J. Ward.
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